

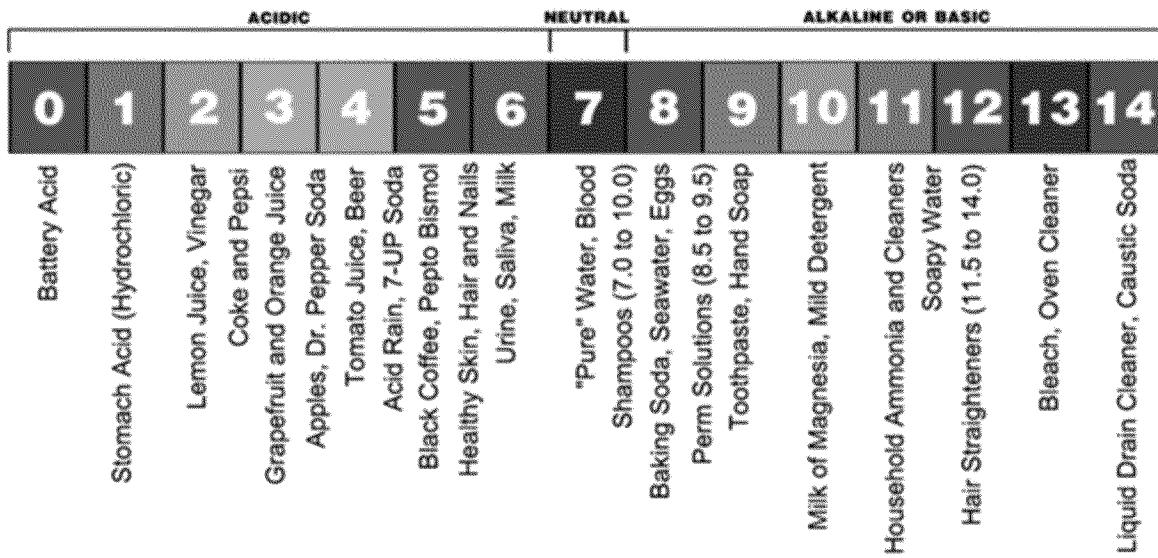
To: McKean, Deborah[mckean.deborah@epa.gov]; Hestmark, Martin[Hestmark.Martin@epa.gov]
Cc: Cristiano, Gina[Cristiano.Gina@epa.gov]; McComb, Martin[McComb.Martin@epa.gov]; Smith, Paula[Smith.Paula@epa.gov]; McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa[McClain-Vanderpool.Lisa@epa.gov]
From: Card, Joan
Sent: Fri 8/7/2015 10:44:31 PM
Subject: RE: New version of pH description

Thank you. I'm going to add the following to the beginning of the statement. Is it correct?: The following is an summary of the evaluation of pH data collected as of _[what date?]. Additional information related to additional data, including metals, is being developed and will be provided in a separate statement.

From: McKean, Deborah
Sent: Friday, August 07, 2015 4:39 PM
To: Hestmark, Martin; Card, Joan
Cc: Cristiano, Gina; McComb, Martin
Subject: New version of pH description

pH (a measure of acidity) was measured at a number of locations along Cement Creek and the Animas River to Durango and beyond to Farmington, New Mexico. Except for locations within Cement Creek, generally, pH levels were measured before the arrival of the contaminant plumb and found to range between 6.5 and 7.6. When the contaminated water from the mine rupture passed a sampling location, the pH lowered (indicating more acid) to approximately 4.8 (below Silverton). A pH of 4.5 is consistent with the pH of a liquid like black coffee. Later, however, in locations down river, the pH began to return to pre-incident levels. Water acidity levels in the Animas above Cement Creek have been consistent over the past two days at approximately 6.4 to 6.8. The pH of saliva is roughly 6 and the pH of pure water is 7. The acidity level in Cement Creek has remained low at 3.74 since the mine rupture. Tomato juice and apples also have a pH of approximately 3.74.

pH of Common Substances



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